BUILDING SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT CITIES

URBANIZATION & ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE





Pakistan is facing the dual burden of urbanization and climate vulnerability



70% of urban workers are informal and vulnerable to climate shocks

Cities contribute:

- **55%** of GDP
- 95% of federal tax revenue



60% of internal migrants settle in the 7 largest cities, adding economic pressure

INCREASING CLIMATE THREATS

RISING TEMPERATURES



By **2070**average yearly temperatures may match the African Sahara



By century's end annual mean temperatures may rise by

R_6°C

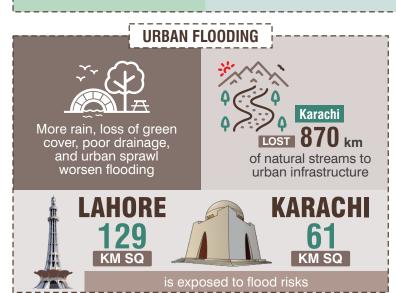


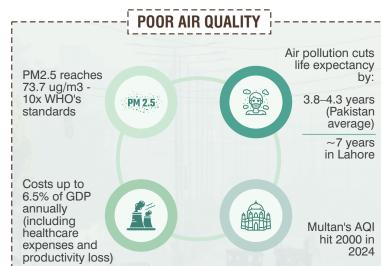
Climate change has made South Asian heatwaves

times more likely



Loss of green spaces and dense development have intensified the Urban Heat Island effect.







DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACTS

Across the developing world, the bottom 40% of income groups can suffer up to 20% higher income losses compared to wealthier populations.



SOLUTIONS FOR RESILIENCE



Urban forests/green cover can

- Cut land surface temp by 0.3–3°C
- Absorb 21kg CO₂/tree/year
- Reduce PM2.5 by 25%





Restoring wetlands and floodplains improves water absorption and flood protection in a sustainable way

Data-driven Urban Planning



Centralized platforms to integrate climate, urban, and socio-economic data for targeted infrastructure planning



Predictive tools and early warning systems to improve shock-responsive spending



Leverage innovative use of existing and new data (such as mobile records) to track climate vulnerabilities

Unlocking Climate Finance

Urban adaptation needs:

7—14 billion/year til
2050

ψ1−14 ← → →

Property tax reform can help raise green revenues. Property tax collection at just 0.05% of GDP vs 0.35% in low-middle income countries)

TAP INTO



\$40B global carbon markets (EVs, clean energy, reforestation)



and PPPs for sustainable infrastructure

Climate funds

Infrastructure & Mobility Upgrades

